

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROCOL WIRE ROPE SPRAY

Infosafe No.: AAD4U
ISSUED Date : 04/05/2017
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

ROCOL WIRE ROPE SPRAY

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number

1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name

(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Wire rope lubricant.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
wire rope lubricant	

Additional Information

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Gases under Pressure: Compressed Gas

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Gas cylinder, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Precautionary statement – Response

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information

Classification [1]: Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend: 1. Classified by ; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	30-50 %
Residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	64742-62-7.	10-30 %
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Skin

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

DO NOT use solvents.

Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Eye contact

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

GENERAL

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Consider evacuation

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
Combustion products include:

,
carbon monoxide (CO)

,
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

,
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires

Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires

Water spray or fog.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Slippery when spilt.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.

Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.

Slippery when spilt.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Aerosol dispenser.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Material name: cyclopentane

TWA: 1720 mg/m³ / 600 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant

Material name: LPG (liquified petroleum gas)

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Material name: Cyclopentane

TEEL-1: 1800 ppm

TEEL-2: 3800 ppm

TEEL-3: 23000 ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)
TEEL-1: 65,000 ppm
TEEL-2: 2.30E+05 ppm
TEEL-3: 4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient: cyclopentane
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: 19,000 [LEL] ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Respiratory Protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

Safety glasses with side shields.

NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

Close fitting gas tight goggles

Hand Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Aerosol - Liquid

Appearance

Black extremely flammable non-viscous aerosol with characteristic odour; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

<0°C

Solubility in Water

Miscible

pH

Not Available (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Physical State

Compressed Gas

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

-100°C

Flammability

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

>200°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

9.4%

Explosion Limit - Lower

1.8%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Relative density

<1

Melting/Freezing Point

<-130°C

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Elevated temperatures.

Presence of open flame.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

ROCOL WIRE ROPE SPRAY

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

cyclopentane

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Not Available

residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION
Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l15 min[1]

IRRITATION
Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;
The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities.

Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.

Residual oils have substantial measurable levels of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC), and would therefore be expected to have mutation-causing and/or cancer-causing activity. However, no adverse effects have been seen in testing, irrespective of the degree of processing they have undergone.

Acute toxicity: There is no acute toxicity data available for the residual base oils. It is thought that the high molecular weight of these materials and associated low bioavailability prevent acute toxicity.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

inhalation of the gas

RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Inhalation

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;

respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;

heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;

gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Spray mist may produce discomfort

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

Ingredient: Rocol Wire Rope Spray

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 89.71)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: cyclopentane

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 3)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.

Allow small quantities to evaporate.

DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1950

UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

IERG Number

49

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 2.1

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344

Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 10L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 2.1

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-D, S-U

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959

Limited Quantities: 1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Ingredient: Rocol Wire Rope Spray

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

CYCLOPENTANE(287-92-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED(64742-62-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed; hydrocarbon propellant; cyclopentane)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name: hydrocarbon propellant

CAS No: 68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

© Copyright Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd

Copyright in the source code of the HTML, PDF, XML, XFO and any other electronic files rendered by an Infosafe system for Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copyright in the layout, presentation and appearance of each Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

The compilation of SDS's displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copying of any SDS displayed is permitted for personal use only and otherwise is not permitted. In particular the SDS's displayed cannot be copied for the purpose of sale or licence or for inclusion as part of a collection of SDS without the express written consent of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.